

CONFIDENTIAL.

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SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 9th November 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
				1892.	1892.	
	URDU.					
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
1	Hálat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Babu Khán ...	For Oct. ...	9th Nov. ...	300 copies.
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>					
2	Jubilee Paper ...	Lucknow ...	Yáqub Khán ...	1st Nov. ...	3rd " ...	300 "
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
3	Agra Punch ...	Agra ...	Ahíd-ul-dín Beg ...	" " ...	4th " ...	210 "
4	Akhbár-i-Álam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab H usain Khán.	" " ...	" " ...	65 "
5	Klam-i-Taswir ...	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" " ...	6th " ...	375 "
6	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammed Sa'id ...	2nd " ...	5th " ...	625 "
7	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Ram Chandra ...	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd & 29th Oct. & 5th Nov.	9th " ...	" "
8	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishan Lal ...	5th Nov. ...	" " ...	150 "
9	Indaun Gazette ...	Budaun ...	Afzal Ali ...	30th Oct. ...	3rd " ...	200 "
10	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	1st Nov. ...	5th " ...	250 "
11	Dabdsah-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prásád ...	5th " ...	7th " ...	250 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).				1892.		1892.		
Weekly.								
13	Dabdeba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Muhammad Husain,	7th	Nov. ...	9th	Nov. ...	446 copies.
13	Fitnah	Gorakhpur	Nizam Ahmad	1st	"	4th	"	500 "
14	Hindustani	Lucknow	Gangé Prasad Varmá,	2nd	"	5th	"	300 "
15	Jám-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Jamshed Ali	23rd	Oct. ...	4th	"	150 "
16	Kárnámah	Lucknow	Muhammad Yáqúb...	2nd	Nov. ...	8th	"	275 "
17	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore	Gauri Shankar	29th Oct. & 5th Nov.,		5th & 9th	"	44 "
18	Naiyar-i-Ásam	Moradabad	Amjad Ali	31st	Oct. ...	8th	"	250 "
19	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur	Muhammad Muhsin,	17th	"	7th	"	60 "
20	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Jamna Dás Biswas...	7th	Nov. ...	9th	"	450 "
21	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Nawáz Khan	30th	Oct. ...	5th	"	70 "
22	Násir-i-Hind	Agra	Muhammad Ali	1st	Nov. ...	4th	"	40 "
23	Núr-ul-Anwár	Cawnpore	Abdul Hamíd	5th	"	5th	"	196 "
24	Oudh Punch	Lucknow	Sajjád Husain	27th	Oct. ...	8th	"	450 "
25	Ras-ul-Akhbár	Benares	Ghulam Husain	31st Oct. & 7th Nov.,		3rd & 9th	"	360 "
26	Rahbar	Moradabad	Partáp Krishn	2nd	Nov. ...	5th	"	220 "
27	Rás-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur	Nizam Ahmad	1st	"	4th	"	350 "
28	Robilkhand Punch	Moradabad	Jamshed Ali	23rd	Oct. ...	"	"	150 "
29	Sitára-i-Hind	"	Banwári Lal	4th	Nov. ...	8th	"	125 "
30	Soldier	"	Máharaj Baldeo Singh.	7th	"	9th	"	200 "
Daily.								
31	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow	Sheo Prasad	3rd to 9th	"	3rd to 9th	"	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
32	Allgarh Institute Gazette	Allgarh	Alim-ul-Jab	1st & 4th	"	4th & 7th	"	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.								
Monthly.								
33	Bhārat Bhānu	Lucknow	Kanhya Lal	For	Oct. ...	3rd	"	130 copies.
34	Devanāgrī Gazette	Meerut	Gauri Datt	"	"	6th	"	200 "
Weekly.								
35	Almora Akhbār	Almora	Sadā Nand	31st	"	3rd	"	116 "
36	Goswák	Benares	Jagat Narāyan	3rd	Nov. ...	6th	"	...
37	Nāgrī Nīrad	Mirzapur	Kashī Prasad	"	"	5th	"	...
38	Prayāg Samāchār	Allahabad	Jagan Nāth	"	"	4th	"	500 copies.
39	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākār	Udaipur	Ashyá Chálek Dán...	31st	Oct. ...	"	"	100 "
Daily.								
40	Hindustán	Kalakankar (Partābgarh.)	Deva Charan	2nd, 3rd, 6th & 8th Nov.		3rd, 4th, 7th & 9th Nov.		470 "
HINDI-URDU.								
Weekly.								
41	Kāshī Patrikā	Benares	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	4th	"	6th	Nov. ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)
Bi-weekly.								
42	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Mahāvīr Prasad	26th	Oct. ...	7th	"	100 copies.
MARATHI.								
Weekly.								
43	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	2nd	Nov. ...	6th	"	320 "
MARATHI-ENGLISH.								
Weekly.								
44	Nyāya Sudhā	Nagpur	Sadā Shiva Rām-chandra Patwardhan.	"	"	"	"	450 "
GORKHA.								
Weekly.								
45	Bhārat Jīvan	Benares	Rām Krishn, Varma,	4th	"	8th	"	650 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 2nd November, expresses regret at the appearance of signs showing the decline of the National Congress and observes that the cause of that great political movement is sure to suffer from the retirement of Mr. Caine and Mr. Digby from the British Committee. Another misfortune is that the Committee has lost its funds owing to the failure of a bank in England. Mr. Digby is a true friend to this country and spared no pains in promoting the interests of the National Congress. His retirement appears to be due to want of funds. He intends to attend the next Congress at Allahabad. The leading Congressionists should avail themselves of the opportunity to bring friendly pressure to bear upon him with a view to induce him to withdraw his resignation. Again it would be well if he were elected President of the Congress in recognition of his important services, as has been suggested in some quarters. Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji has once presided and may be re-elected president at any time in future.

SUBODH SINDHU.
November 2nd, 1892.

National Congress and Mr. Digby.
2. The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 3rd November, gives the proceedings of the National Congress meeting held at the Kayasth Pathshala, Allahabad, on 29th October. Mr. Howard, Barrister-at-law, who presided, Munshi Said-ul-din and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya addressed the meeting appealing for funds to meet the expenses of the next annual gathering at Allahabad, and men who had any money with them at the time at once made it over to the Congress leaders.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.
November 3rd, 1892.

National Congress meeting at Allahabad.
3. The *Sajjankirti Sudhakar* (Udaipur), of the 31st October, referring to the grant of advances by the Gaekwar of Baroda to indebted landholders in order to enable them to clear their debts and save their lands, observes that His Highness cannot be too highly praised for such a benevolent measure. Landholders who once get into debt generally lose their lands and are ruined. Other princes should give similar help to their subjects.

SAJJANKIRTI SUDHAKAR.
October 31st, 1892.

Grant of advances by the Gaekwar of Baroda to landholders.
4. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 2nd November, says that the recent changes among the higher ranks of the public service at Hyderabad are the topics of general discourse at the Nizam's capital and also in these provinces, a large number of the inhabitants of the latter being in the Nizam's service. Some men ascribe the changes to the shameful pamphlet which has in a way served its purpose. But the changes appear to be the result of careful thought and deliberation, though the pamphlet may have tended to hasten the event. We are not among those men who disapprove of the changes simply because they have injuriously affected some inhabitants of these provinces in the Nizam's employ. In the first place, if Nawab Mushtak Husain has suffered a defeat, Nawab Mehdi Ali and Nawab Sarwar Jung who also belong to these provinces have been victorious. Secondly, every unprejudiced man must be glad to see justice done to the Hyderabadis who have better claims to the loaves and fishes of the Nizam's service than the outsiders. On the same ground the National Congress urges a larger employment of natives in the Indian public service. The Hyderabadis may not be able to handle the table-knife and the table-fork as dexterously or to dance with European ladies as gracefully as the outsiders, but the administration of the latter has by no means proved a success. Indeed their conduct has been characterized by corruption, partiality, mutual jealousy, intrigue and even disloyalty to their master. Although the ruler of Hyderabad is a Musalman, the Hindus form five-sixths of the population of that State, and are therefore entitled to a fair share in the administration. But the Hyderabad Civil List shows that there is not a single Hindu in the higher ranks of the service. Only the Peshkar was a Hindu, but he too has been removed from his appointment by Sir Asman Jah at the instance of Nawab Mushtak Husain. The entire exclusion of Hindus from offices of trust and responsibility was due to the evil advice of the Nawab who was consequently very unpopular.

HINDUSTANI.
November 2nd, 1892.

Hyderabad.

with them. He was also disliked by a large section of the Muhammadan community and by many noblemen whose estates he desired to confiscate, as is evident from the rejoicings held at Hyderabad on his departure. The Nizam has taken a step in the direction of conciliating his Hindu subjects by removing Nawáb Mushtak Husain from his service, and will, it may be earnestly hoped, satisfy their just aims and aspirations. The days of Sir Asman Jah's ministry are numbered. The Nizam had better establish a Council to conduct the administration, otherwise the Government of India will be obliged to interfere.

SITARA-I-HIND.
November 4th, 1892.

Rewah.

5. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th November, says that at the request of the Maharanis of Rewah Lord Lansdowne granted a private interview to their agents at Bhopal in November last, who presented *kharitas* from the Maharanis. Among other requests the senior Maharani desired that she might be given a voice in the management of the State affairs like the Maharani of Gwalior; but the Viceroy replied that the Maharani of Gwalior was allowed a share in the administration in accordance with the wish expressed by Maharaja Sindhia at the time of his death. Though no such wish was expressed by the late Maharaja of Rewah, the former Maharanis took part in conducting the administration. The Government of India should not have allowed the Maharanis to be reduced to their present unsatisfactory condition. Another request made by the senior Maharani was that the debts due to the State from the high officials might be recovered. Colonel Roberts, late Political Agent, who was present on the occasion, told His Excellency that the debts were old ones and that their recovery would excite dissatisfaction. His Excellency was not satisfied with his explanation and promised an inquiry; but so far no action appears to have been taken. The Government of India never remits any old debts due to it. The Maharani was assured that no man who might be unacceptable to her would be appointed Diwan; but still Ramanuj Prasad Singh, to whom she bears a strong dislike, has been raised to the post in utter disregard of all her protests. He is Diwan and his relatives hold other high offices in the State. It is really no wise policy to allow the members of one family to possess so great power in the State. The telegram sent by the Maharani to Lord Lansdowne in July last has not yet been acknowledged. At least his lordship should have granted her a reply.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
October 1892.

Mr. Justice Mahmud's *locum tenens*.

6. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for October, says that on the restoration of order after the mutiny Her Majesty issued a proclamation making all classes of her subjects, irrespective of creed or colour, eligible for appointment to Government posts for which they might be duly qualified. Perhaps the proportion of native Judges in each High Court has been fixed by Her Majesty at one-third of the total number, and as far as possible that proportion is maintained in the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay High Courts. Mr. Justice Mahmud is the only native Judge on the bench of the Allahabad High Court, but when he shortly goes on furlough his *locum tenens* will also be a European. This unhappy news has created widespread dissatisfaction throughout the country, and large public meetings have already been held at Benares and Allahabad to give vent to the popular feelings on the subject. The attendance at the Allahabad meeting amounted to about five thousand men. Raja Rampal Singh presided and some sympathetic Europeans took part in the proceedings. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the proposal. The judgments of the Privy Council bear ample testimony to the ability of native Judges. The European Judges may perfunctorily dispose of a larger number of cases than the native Judges, but every unprejudiced man will admit that the latter do not yield the palm to the former in proficiency in law and knowledge of the customs and manners of the people. Natives are astonished that Her Majesty's commands are allowed to be a dead letter in her life-time, and such an unjust encroachment on their rights is not calculated to stimulate their loyalty. Hence, Lord Lansdowne and Sir Auckland Colvin would do well to reconsider the subject with a view to save the British reputation for justice.

7. The *Soldier* (Moradabad), of the 7th November, observes that any Member of Parliament who has sympathy with the aims and aspirations of natives had better write to the Secretary of State taking exception to the appointment of a European in place of Mr. Justice Mahmud. Natives have always been assured by Government that they will be allowed a larger share in the administration as they make progress in education. But the appointment of a European to succeed Mr. Justice Mahmud is a retrograde measure.

SOLDIER.
November 7th, 1892.

The same.
Appointment of Mr. Hannagan as District and Sessions Judge of Rae Bareilly.

8. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 2nd November, says that Maulvi Sami-Ullah Khan, C.M.G., the District and Sessions Judge of Rae Bareilly, has retired on pension and that Mr. Hannagan, the Subordinate Judge of Lucknow, has succeeded him. This is another act of kindness on the part of Sir Auckland Colvin towards natives. Sir George Couper promised that two out of the four District Judgeships in Oudh would always be held by natives. But only one appointment was, so far, reserved for them, and now that, too, has been snatched away from them. In order to justify his appointment, Mr. Hannagan may represent himself to be a native, but he is really not so. Setting aside Native Vakils and Barristers there are many native judicial officials who would acquit themselves well as a District and Sessions Judge. But Sir Auckland Colvin thought it expedient to deprive Indians of the post. Nothing better could be expected from His Honor.

HINDUSTANI.
November 2nd, 1892.

9. The *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for October, referring to the late examination of Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars, observes that if any candidates did not pass in Hindi and viva voce examination this year, they cannot expect to pass in future. The examination is really child's play compared to the pleaders' examination held by the High Court, and the candidates depend for their success more on their acquaintance with the Commissioner or the Collector than on their own knowledge of the law. If the examination were conducted by the Allahabad University, the candidates would soon find out what an examination means.

HALAT-I-HIND.
October 1892.

10. The *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for October, says that it would appear from the *Advocate* that the European Principal of the Kumbakonam College, while engaged in shooting, shot two village boys. The relatives of the boys arrested the Principal. But as soon as the European District Superintendent of Police heard of his arrest he apprehended the villagers in turn on the charge of illegal confinement! If the Superintendent allowed himself to be influenced by race feeling, he is not much to blame, as worse cases of race feeling occur every day. Natives are considered an inferior class of beings and are intended, as it were, only to be shot down like game by Europeans. If any natives arrest a European who has shot a native, they render themselves liable to punishment. A European Sergeant had better be located at each village with a view to apprehend European offenders. Even if a European kills a man, natives cannot arrest him. This is British justice.

HALAT-I-HIND.
October 1892.

11. The *Alwag* (Gorakhpur), of the 2nd November, refers to the Anglo-Indian agitation for the introduction of a gold currency into this country and to the appointment of a Committee in England to consider the Indian currency question, and observes that the firmness and perseverance with which the agitation has been carried on by the Anglo-Indian officials are sure to induce Government to do something. When the currency problem is still under consideration, the European officers have commenced sending in applications for an increase of their salaries owing to the fall in exchange. Here is the cat out of the bag. Manifestly the mere introduction of a gold currency cannot raise the price of the rupee, and therefore cannot do them any good. If the depreciation of the rupee gives the European officials a claim to an increase of pay, the native officials have a still stronger case. The former mostly use European goods which are now available at considerable lower prices than before on account of the great

ALWAG.
November 2nd, 1892.

improvement of the means of communication between England and this country; while on the other hand there has been a steady increase in the prices of necessities of life which presses hard on natives. The pay of *chaprâsi* was fixed at Rs. 5 a month when wheat sold at 25 seers a rupee, but now a rupee does not fetch more than 15 seers at any place. In other words a *chaprâsi*, who formerly received 125 seers of wheat a month in return for his service, now gets only 75 seers. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that if Government desires to raise the salaries of European officials, it will not overlook the native officials who have stronger claims to an increase of pay.

SOLDIER.
November 7th, 1892.

12. The *Soldier* (Moradabad), of the 7th November, states that soon after the dispersion of the Hardwar fair Sir Auckland Colvin suggested to the Government of India the advisability of passing an Act empowering the Local Governments and Administrations to break up any religious fairs and gatherings when necessary. It appears from a Bombay newspaper that the Government of India has approved of the proposal on the ground that no proper sanitary arrangements can check the spread of cholera. But such religious interference is opposed to the royal proclamation of 1858, and will be very prejudicial to Hindu and Muhammadan religious gatherings. Hence, both the communities should make united efforts against the enactment of such a law and go up to Parliament if necessary.

Dispersion of religious fairs.

ALAM-I-TASWIR.
November 1st, 1892.

13. The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 1st November, approves of the introduction of octroi to meet the cost of the water-works at Cawnpore, and observes that the levy of a house tax or another direct tax would be felt as a great hardship by the citizens, especially as they already pay several direct taxes. The levy of the octroi duty has naturally created a deep sensation among the traders, but they will soon get accustomed to it. However, there are some matters which ought to receive due attention at the hand of the municipal board. The rates of duty fixed for rice, butter, *ghî*, spices and peddlery are rather high and should be lowered. There is reason to think that the value of goods imported is very highly assessed by the octroi officials, and the result is that the traders have to pay more than the proper duty. In order to check the evil the duty should be levied according to the invoices of goods. Complaints have been made in some quarters to the effect that the Muharrirs at the outposts levy duty from ignorant persons even on those things which are exempt. The complaints may be false and malicious or some Muharrirs may be taking advantage of the ignorance of people. In any case the municipal authorities should keep an eye on the Muharrirs. There is a rumour that a house tax will also be introduced, but further taxation would press very heavily on the people. The income from octroi will entirely cover the expenses incurred on account of the water-supply.

Levy of octroi at Cawnpore.

JAM-I-JAMSHID.
October 23rd, 1892.

14. The *Jam-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 23rd October, received on 4th November, says that the High Court has shown a great favour to the mukhtârs of criminal courts by empowering them to appear before the civil courts. But the concession has been deprived of all value by the severe restrictions imposed upon it. A mukhtârnâmah will have to be filed on one rupee stamp, while a vakalatnâmah is executed only on an eight anna stamp. The mukhtârs will not be allowed to speak before a civil court, and no fee paid to a mukhtâr will be taken into account by a civil court in counting the expenses of a suit. Hence, it will be perceived that no suitor will feel inclined to engage a mukhtâr in a civil suit. It may be hoped the High Court will see its way to removing these restrictions, but the court may fix a lower rate of fee for mukhtârs than for pleaders, if it pleases.

Mukhtârs and Civil Courts.

ALWAQT.
November 2nd, 1892.

15. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 2nd November, adverting to the commencement of the winter tours of district officers, complains that the summonses issued to litigants by such officers give only the dates fixed for the hearing of their cases, making no mention of the places where they are to present themselves. Owing to that omission the litigants have to experience

Winter tours of district officers.

great difficulty in finding out where the officer will be encamped on the dates fixed. In order to avoid this difficulty it would be well if every officer prepared and published his tour-list from time to time.

16. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for October, referring to the capture of some notorious dakáits in the Aligarh district by villagers, condemns the police for their inability to capture the dakáits who had made themselves a terror to the inhabitants of Aligarh, Etah and Budaun districts for some years past, and asks Government to grant liberal rewards to the villagers in order to encourage other villagers to capture dakáits and robbers.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
October 1892.

17. A correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 15th October, received on 9th November, complains that the police practise great extortion in different ways, and that section 34 of Act V of 1861 is a great engine of oppression in the hands of unprincipled police officials. Effectual steps should be taken by Government to protect people from police tyranny and oppression.

ANIS-I-HIND.
October 15th, 1892.

18. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 2nd November, is glad to notice that the Superintendent of Police at Calcutta made a tour in the guise of a female and found out many corrupt and tyrannical subordinate officials, some of whom were dismissed and others punished in other ways. The Police Superintendents in these provinces should follow his example.

KÁRNÁMAH.
November 2nd, 1892.

19. The *Anis-i-Hind*, a new paper which has been started at Meerut, in its issues of 22nd and 29th October, publishes a long article in condemnation of gambling. Gamblers are to be found in every town and village, and even respectable Hindu bankers and traders gamble during the Dewali festival, as an idea generally prevails that the Hindu religion recommends gambling on that occasion; but the Hindu religion does nothing of the kind. On the contrary, the Institutes of Manu strongly denounce gaming and advise kings not to tolerate it in their territories, as gamblers are thieves in disguise. The Pandavas owed their exile from their kingdom and all their hardships and sufferings to gambling which ultimately led to the Mahábhárat or the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas. If that evil practise brought about the extinction of such powerful royal dynasties, what benefit can ordinary persons derive from it? When the police succeed in surprising and arresting a gang of gamblers, the latter are freely beaten with shoes and ill-treated in other ways on their way to the police station. Gambling should not be allowed even during the Dewali festival, as is done at present at many places, and lotteries, raffles, rain speculations, billiards, and other so-called English games of skill which are really no better than common gaming should be also strictly forbidden.

ANIS-I-HIND.
October 22nd and
29th, 1892.

III.—EDUCATION.

20. The *Nágrí-Niráđ* (Mirzapur), of the 3rd November, expresses satisfaction that the rumour regarding the appointment of Mr. Stewart-Wilson, C. S., as Director of Public Instruction has turned out to be untrue, and that Mr. Nesfield has been confirmed in the post. It is to be hoped that Mr. Nesfield, who is an old educational officer, will do his best to further the cause of education.

NÁGRÍ-NIRÁĐ.
November 3rd, 1892.

21. A correspondent of the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 2nd November, complains that the way in which the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination is conducted is open to several objections. The examination is held at a limited number of places, called centres, on seven or eight days in May, and the candidates go to the centre which is nearest to their homes for examination. For example, the students at Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Basti, Sultánpur, Gonda, Balrampur and Bahraich are all examined at Fyzabad. As the candidates are generally of a tender age, say thirteen or fourteen years old, and have to be away from home for ten or eleven days, their fathers

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
November 2nd, 1892.

or guardians either themselves accompany them or send other men with them to take care of them. In this way their fathers or guardians are exposed to a great deal of unnecessary loss and expense which press severely upon the poorer among them. Again several hundreds of candidates, their guardians and servants find it difficult to obtain suitable lodgings at an examination centre. At Fyzabad they have to put up at a sarai which is situated in the heart of the town and cannot provide accommodation for several hundreds of men, especially in the hot weather. Last year there was some cholera at Fyzabad at the time of the examination, but still the candidates were obliged to go there. In order to avoid these evils the Anglo-Vernacular Examination, like the Vernacular Examination, should be held at the headquarters of each district. The Head Masters of schools are well educated men and can be trusted to make satisfactory arrangements for the examination with the assistance of District Boards. Moreover, the examination should come off at the end of March, as the weather gets hot in April and May, and boys are therefore unable to study hard in those months. After the examination is over the candidates may be required to attend school and taught translation and composition till the close of the session.

IV.—POST-OFFICE.

ALMORA AKHBAR.
October 31st, 1892.

22. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 31st October, states that it is believed that

Proposal regarding the transfer of management of the district dāk in Kumaun to the Postal Department.

the new Postmaster-General has again applied for the transfer of management of the district dāk in Kumaun from the district authorities to the Postal Department. A similar proposal was made more than once before, but being opposed by the peasantry and the

district authorities it was rejected on each occasion. No doubt the change would cause inconvenience to the agricultural classes whose letters are carried free by the district dāk which is maintained from the 3 per cent. cess levied from them for the purpose. If the district dāk were abolished, Government would have to remit the cess.

V.—LOCAL.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.
November 3rd, 1892.

23. The *Prayag Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 3rd November, complains that

Bad characters at Badshahimandi, Allahabad.

there are one or two bad characters at Badshahimandi, Allahabad city, who commit thefts and levy blackmail from the residents of that place.

NAIYAR-I-AZAM.
October 31st, 1892.

24. *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 31st October, on the authority of

A case of robbery and murder on the railway-station road at Marehra, Etah district.

a correspondent, complains that passengers are often robbed at night between the Marehra town and railway-station, the distance between the two places being about a mile. Lately a man on his way to the railway-station was robbed of Rs. 500 and killed. As

a passenger train arrives at Marehra at 2-30 A.M., there is necessarily some traffic between the railway-station and the town at that time. The police officials should be on the alert.

ALLAHABAD :

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 14th November 1892. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.